THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1864 NO. 150.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

BRAY TREMAYNE.

BY MAYNE.

Oft amid my many musings,
When the twilight softly fall,
And the silent hush of evening
Cometh, stern ye to recall;
When my thoughts no longer wander,
O'er the busy scenes of life,
And in sweet and silent musings,
We forget the weary strife;
Then we ope the hidden treasures,
Hidden treasures of the heart,
And select its brightest jewels,
Which for worlds we would not part;
And our thoughts with fondness, gather
Round those golden hours of joy,
Golden links which bind the future,
To the past's never more;
Then oft comes my sponsage,
Ope the fountain of my heart,
Treasures to which never, stranger
Nor the world, hath ever part;
And I love the stilly hour,
When the twilight's softly fall,
And the silent hush of evening
Cometh, stern ye to recall;
And the heart in fast of treasures,
Gathered in life's weary path;
And 'tis strange if one that throbbeth,
None of them bright jewels hath.

Orangeburg, S. C.

THE SPEECH GONE.—Every paper we pick up is heaping upon yours. The telegraph brings us more of it from the North; Lincoln is about to propose an armistice and a convention of the States. The New York *Herald* says the war has progressed long enough. The ball of peace is rolling through the North. The people and the papers are all talking of it. The armies profess to desire it. Them seems to be a general looking to a cessation of the awful catastrophe which has been upon us for nearly four years. They seem suddenly to be aroused to the conviction that have inhumanity in this war. The millions of men it have been maimed and slain are about to be wept for. The sin of bloodshed, rapine and wholesale murder must be explated. They have just discovered that this war is an awful thing, that it costs them too much money, and that, if followed up three more years, somebody will get hurt.

We have no faith in these movements which have been started in the North. The hypocritical veil they have drawn over their faces cannot hide the corruption of their hearts. Neither Lincoln nor his cabinet wish peace. They have made a good thing of this war—too fat a thing to let it close yet. They have no idea of letting it close without a full concession on the part of the South of the whole issue of confederation. But they want to make capital out of the fall—electioneering capital. Lincoln will get up his convention in haste. Make such proposals for peace as are extremely fair to the unsophisticated minds of the Northern people and which will be rejected by the South. This will occupy an armistice of some months, and bring the time pretty near the second Tuesday in November.

Then when it is known that the South refuses to come to their terms of peace, and declares for war to the utter extremities, Lincoln and his clique will shift the responsibility from his shoulders, his enthusiastic dupes will declare his skirts free from the blood that will be shed in future, and a desperate effort will be made to keep him in the Presidential chair—which will most likely succeed—the war will go on, and those who can imagine the issue of the end.

We hope our leaders will continue to be wary.—Beware of their kindly approaches. The soul of Judas Iscariot was not killed when he hanged himself. It has grown large enough to fill the whole of the Lincoln party at the North, and is now prompting them to betray the Confederacy with a kiss.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops from this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing odium and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon or the infliction of the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inflicted without exception when caught; as well as against their aiders and abettors in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil Magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding and abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secretary pro. tem.
Aug 29-dlw&dw2w

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter we hereinafter it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through the legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, unceasing efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as to a race will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and sanction all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the government, State and Confederate, is given to the partisan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuse and corruption as it exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$18,00
" " three "	9,00
" " one "	3 00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5 00
" " three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or Up to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Leshlee's 1st Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Lane's, Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. M. JONES. } Assessors.
Aug 17-1m

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Kingwood, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 15 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. Its salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,310 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storehouse, dairy, smoke house, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes. Being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorghe mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 5 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200 000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30 tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling containing (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It is necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6 3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago, over 3,740 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Saunders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northrup,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Statesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, E. Haynes,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,
Address,	GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 25-dtaw&w1m.	Goldsboro, N. C.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Aug 11-1m* North State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD YOUNG MILCH COW WITH A YOUNG calf. Apply at this office.
Aug. 27-tf

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at
Aug 27 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY LAKE, NEAR SMITH field, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL GIVE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN for empty Cotton Spools delivered at
Aug 30 1t* C KEUSTER'S.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE FAIR GROUND AND THE PRESbyterian Church, or between Nash Square and the Presbyterian Church, a small Cameo Breastpin. Any person finding the same and having it at this office will be liberally rewarded and very much oblige
Aug 30-1t "A. McA."

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for a square inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisements. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asst. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Wellek, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foster, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Hall of Hon.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond P Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Rion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Emmet B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Rion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Kelly Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Hawkins; 7th Circuit, William P Byham; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Pattee, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Caswell; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. H. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. H. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m4aw E. B. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

Raleigh, June 10, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt ness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " " Congress Gaiters.

Gents " " " "

" Pegged Calf and Kip Do.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN
July 22-dltaw10w* Greensboro', N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 24-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving** important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1864.

This is the best time of the year. To-morrow Autumn begins, and soon the equinoctial will be falling and the North winds will be whistling through the shrub thickets. "If rain at Lugh it cut on this line if it rains all summer." Such was the remark of Grant soon after the campaign opened at the Wilderness by the Rapidan. Well, he has fought from the Rapidan to the James, from Richmond and across the James to the South of Petersburg, and yet he finds the same stubborn resistance that he encountered in the impassable 5th and 6th of May at the Wilderness. Richmond stands and Petersburg is ours, and a few more weeks must bring rain and mud and end the campaign.

But what a campaign! From Fredericksburg to Petersburg, a line of over a hundred miles, may be tracked by dead men's bones, and the "solid line" so common "southside" than when it commenced. No wonder there is much sickness and discontentedness at the North, for more than a hundred thousand men might have fallen since their great leader opened the Rappahannock.—Our own losses we know have not been light, but they can be nothing like theirs.

But six or eight weeks will end the campaign, and, unless the Peace Commissioners of which we hear so much, bring us overtures that we can accept, our brave veterans will be expected to fill the hovels and sufferings of another Winter in the field. O that their Yankee rulers could be induced to stay the destroying hand and let the people remain together. If no peace can be made during the Fall or Winter, there men must be called into the field on both sides and next summer will give us a repetition of the bloody scenes of the present. For ourself we see no cause to look to the Chicago Convention or its nominees for peace; for should they beat Lincoln, which we do not believe they will do, we should encounter about as many difficulties in making peace with them as with the present Washington dynasty.

Where the war commenced at this, North or South, seemed to think it would last more than three months; but Spring and Summer have come and gone, Autumn and Winter have followed, and year has succeeded year until we are well on in the fourth year of the struggle, and we see no more hopeful signs of peace now than in the summer of 1861. We do must devoutly trust, however, that before singing birds and budding flowers shall usher in another Spring the sword will be sheathed, the struggle over and our independence and nationality recognized and acknowledged.

Our Prayer Meetings.—It is a matter of mortification and deep regret to see our nightly prayer meetings so thinly attended especially by the Church members. The question naturally arises as to what can be the cause of this lethargy, inactivity and inertness in our people.—Have we in this advanced age of civilization and refinement, forgotten that there is a God who rules supreme on earth the same as in Heaven—that He is our Creator, benefactor and preserver, and that to Him and to Him alone should every knee bow and every heart render homage?

We take the above from the *Mississippian*, now published at Selma, Ala., and have only to remark, that the same condition of things exists here and elsewhere throughout the Confederacy, as far as we can ascertain. The fact is we fear that the country is looking to the same class of persons to pray us out of the war that prayed us into it, and should they succeed we can only expect that success will be followed by something worse. Without any disposition to sneer at religion, we must say that those who call themselves members of the church have seemingly done more to keep the war going, by their oppression of the poor, than any other class of our citizens. Preachers, many of them, take advantage of their exemptions to speculate and oppress, and too many of their parishioners imitate or follow their example.

What we say does not apply to all preachers or to all church members, but that a vast majority are effected with the disease for making money, and that they have forgotten their heavenly for their worldly gods, is but too true. No wonder then that the people are indifferent about the afternoon prayer meetings. The preachers lead the people, and the people have no confidence in the preachers, seeing they have abandoned the meek and lowly and are rushing after strange gods. They pray for peace but for such a peace as they would have, not such as it may please God to give; and seeing the extraordinary means which has raised them the people wait no longer on their ministrations. Of course this does not apply to all preachers, no more than it does to all the people, but that a large number of both are laboring under a kind of a hydrophobia there can be no doubt, and we can expect no return to a healthful sentiment until a reaction takes place. The prayers of all good people should be, then, to forgive all the *saints*, and make them in reality, what they would seem, humble followers of the Son of Man.

We regret to learn that N. N. Nixon, Esq., of this country, sustained a severe loss on the night of the 26th instant, by the burning of his oil mill and machinery, at his place on the Grand. The engine, mill, and press are very badly injured, if not rendered totally useless. There was also some stock on hand in the way of ground peas and oil, but how much we have not learned. The worst of it is that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to replace the machinery which has been injured or destroyed.

We have not learned how the fire originated, but presume that it was accidental.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Prisoners.

During the last ten days over six thousand prisoners have been captured this side of Petersburg, which, together with previous numbers to have been delivered, leaves up the aggregate number held by us to about 50,000. This must give us an excess over the number of ours held by the Yankees, and their refusal to exchange is unaccountable. The Richmond papers inform us that our authorities have recently expressed to the enemy a willingness to exchange officer for officer and man for man, and now if the Washington government persist in its refusal to exchange, the people of the North cannot fail to see that the fault is with their own government, and not of Richmond.

[For the Progress.]

To the Authorities.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to call the attention of the authorities to what has become a nuisance in and about our city. There are many refugees women, in families, put off into the town to work for and maintain themselves. In many instances a woman and several children for her to support are thus put off to themselves. We all know it is not the nature of the negro to work, and that he does as little as possible even under the eye of a master. Left to himself he had rather, as a general rule, steal than work. These women generally have male members of the same family about them, who can, and doubtless do, fish for them. Others take up with some of our city darkies, looking to them for support, these, &c., and theft often procures these things. I doubt not that to this fact may be attributed the slaughter of so many cattle and hogs recently, breaking open smoke-houses, shops, &c. The refugee negro pretends to work some, so do something else, but it is merely a cloak to cover over both her own stealings and those of others who steal for her. They, half free and doing as they please, have a very corrupting influence over other slaves. Many of them are meddlesome in, and troublesome to, the neighborhoods in which they reside.

It seems to me that masters should hire them out, either to the highest or lowest bidder, or else put them under the control of some one who will keep a watchful eye over them. It is a bad policy in the matter them to put them off, and it is frequently annoying to the community. They are doubtless the source of much of the roguery now so prevalent, for, like other contrabands, they look to their owners for the means of support and fine dresses, and the result will procure them things by theft.

I make these suggestions for the good of all. I would point to particular cases if I thought it necessary. CITIZEN.

Raleigh, N. C., August 29, 1864.

FROM ATLANTA.

[From the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 28, 1864.

We are again in communication with the outer world, despite the closely picketed lines of our enemies encircling three-fourths of a circle around the city, and his raids for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines leading out from the rear. The railroads are repaired, and trains are running as usual, and the wires have again commenced bringing us intelligence, the more acceptable because it has been of a highly cheering character. Being isolated from the rest of mankind for four days is not so agreeable, particularly as such important events are hourly occurring, notwithstanding interest in local affairs is intense; and you may rest assured the change has produced a more cheerful feeling among both citizens and soldiers. All are beginning to feel a conviction that no more raiding party can interrupt our communications to an extent sufficient to paralyze operations here, or compel an evacuation; and that consequently, if Atlanta does fall, it will be because a superiority of numbers will enable the Federal commander either to permanently establish his main lines across our railroads, or whip this army in its trenches. It is not believed he now has the number to do either, and the signs from the North are that they will not be forthcoming.

Since the date of my last from this city, no movement of any importance has occurred along the battle lines. Cannonading and picket firing all that has occurred, fails to excite any interest here, and your readers may be assured that all that has taken place in the last four weeks has been barren of results. Many million rounds of ammunition have been expended, and apparently to no purpose.

The city has continued to be the principal object of the enemy's spite, day and night; but yesterday and last night we witnessed the most rapid and continued bombardment of the siege. The fire was directed from every portion of the enemy's lines, and several new positions. The result was that everybody was driven from the streets, and danger thus avoided as far as possible. Two ladies were killed, one soldier lost a leg, and a boy an arm. The damage to property was greater than had resulted from any previous periodical fire.

Information has been received through authentic channels, of the concentration of a force of eight thousand Yankee cavalry near Summerville. The impression has been given out by the leaders of the gang to citizens that they purpose operating along the Georgia road, farther in the direction of Augusta than they have yet penetrated the country. This giving out is, however, regarded as a subterfuge. They know that this road is as effectually lost to Gen. Hood now as if every rail was torn up, and their efforts will be directed elsewhere. They may strike for the Macon road, but the general impression is that they will endeavor to reach th. Central road again to interfere with the transportation of ammunition, etc., and then the Southwestern, so as to prevent the transportation of troops, should they think best to make an effort to capture the Andersonville prison. This force has nine pieces of artillery. Scouts that came in last night expected them to move to-day, and if they have done so, we shall soon have knowledge of their whereabouts.

Official intelligence has been received of the capture of Dalton by Gen. Wheeler. For some unknown reason any particulars he may have transmitted have not been made public, but the authorities here express themselves highly gratified with his success so far as reported, and also confidence will further achievements that will result in [illegible] Federal [illegible] Atlanta.

Artillery [illegible] quite [illegible] cannonading and rarely any musketry disturbing the calm. One of the boys from the trenches this morning informs me that on his part of the line the [illegible] during the night, on his left, on the 23d inst., and on his right on the 22d inst. and [illegible] respectively. Since the last mentioned affair he has been stationary—as far as any efforts to extend his lines are concerned. He has lost several hooks, and his original army has considerably decreased during the campaign since the commencement of the campaign to Dalton. This is the estimate of those who ought to be posted, if their claims are worth anything; and they also profess to have certain information that no considerable reinforcements have reached Sherman. If these opinions be correct, then we may reasonably account for the apparent hesitancy manifested by the foe for nearly three weeks past to our front. The solution indulged in here is that he has not men enough to hold his line, which are about twelve miles long, and at the same time inaugurate any flank movement of strength. He is compelled to lie still. He cannot take our works by a direct assault—that he is as well aware of as our men are confident. Consequently he must either by waiting for reinforcements, or else by depending upon the success of his raiding brigands upon the rear, communicating [illegible] Gen. Hood. Can he get reinforcements? Will Grant allow them to be sent to Georgia so long as they may be needed to prevent his failure in Virginia? It is not probable. The impression, then, is that Sherman must depend upon his artillery and to circumvent those every energy is being directed.—The correspondent to protect the Macon road are such that I think to force the enemy can [illegible] will be able to remain out if long enough to do any great damage, and but little fear is felt that the position here can be abandoned even should they reach the road, as they may [illegible]. They will be driven off at any time before they can injure the road so that it cannot be repaired in a very short time.

Last night and to-day the fire upon the city has been very heavy. Within the twenty-four hours we have had three distinct fires—one last night, a dwelling north of the Macon road workshops; another a large warehouse between Pryor and Whitehall streets, near the old Gate City hotel; and a third this afternoon, by which the lard oil factory and three dwellings on the north side of Alabama street, were destroyed. About five hundred bales of cotton were stored in the storehouses, all of which were lost. The accuracy of the twenty-five guns demonstrated on one occasion of each of these fires, as they [illegible] mark that was not [illegible] spread fear, and struck almost every time. The gas-house, depot buildings and our shell were the several marks. The only casualties I can hear of occurred in the Macon depot, where five of the Post Quartermaster hands were wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The weather continues pleasant, and the general health of the army is excellent.

ROMA.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT THE POWDER WORKS.—NINE MEN KILLED.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the granulating mill, belonging to the Government Powder Works near this city, blew up with a terrific explosion. There were nine persons in the mill at the time, all of whom were, of course, blown to atoms, hardly a vestige of them remaining. Portions of the bodies were found hanging on the trees—a most shocking spectacle. Other portions of their remains were discovered about half way between the mill and river bank. The concussion was terrible—the glass in all the buildings in the vicinity were shattered, and even panes of glass were broken in the city. The leaves were also completely stripped from the trees in the neighborhood. Persons residing near the scene of disaster say that when the explosion took place, a vast column of smoke, debris, &c., shot a great distance into the air, and descended in a perfect shower of fragments.

There were about 18,000 pounds of powder in the building at the time of the explosion.

The following are the names of the unfortunate victims of the accident: Thomas Ford, Jabez Heath, James Shields, Thomas Reese, Benjamin Scarbor, Brantley Kitchens, George Hays, Andrew Key, James Atkins. The latter was a detailed guard, and lived about ten minutes after the accident.

There is no way of ascertaining the origin of the accident—whether the result of carelessness or otherwise.

Several of the persons killed leave families, destitute in a dependent condition, to whom the generous sympathies of our citizens should be extended.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* 29th.

[From the New York Tribune of yesterday.]

THE LIVING ISSUE

[illegible] LET THE [illegible]

[illegible] made a specific full version of One [illegible] winter of 1863-'4, by which to show that 1,100,000 men had been mustered into the United States service, of which number only [illegible] were retained in the service. The balance of this host, 600,000 men, had either been killed in battle, died of disease, perished, or been disabled. Since then there have been some of the greatest and bloodiest battles of the war, and large accessions to the military forces by conscription and voluntary enlistments have been made. To the 600,000 above be added at least 400,000 more, making in all, two millions of men destroyed or disabled.

If Northern [illegible] should be added, and otherwise be correct, the Rebel loss has been three men to one as compared with the North. This will give 2,000,000 men as the Southern loss, which, added to the Northern, makes 3,000,000. It will not be an over estimate to put the number killed, or who have died from wounds, &c., at 2,000,000 men.

How small [illegible] would it require to bury, side by side, [illegible] men of their own slain, allowing four feet to each grave, and the space between? One mile in length contains 5,806 feet, and will bury three 1,500 men. How many miles will it require to bury 2,000,000 men? Just 1,515 1-7 miles! Or suppose we dig a trench dead length-wise, allowing six feet for the grave and two feet for the space between. On one mile could be buried 830 men. How many miles required to bury 2,000,000? The answer is 2,030 20-83 miles. Suppose a man to walk, day by day, thirty-five miles, it would require over eighty-six days continuous walking to pass from one end of this "Golgotha" to another!—Nearly three months to pass by the last fitting place of brothers destroyed in battle, because the words "No compromise with traitors" had gone forth from headquarters, and was taken up and proclaimed by the fanatical masses throughout the whole North. The word "compromise" uttered in a patriotic and fraternal spirit, and then thousands of miles of green sward and billions of luxuriant grain hid no skeletons.

What man, rebellion against his Creator, who dares to say "No compromise!" were not pardoned against him, since to-day he had been enduring a punishment that was to be eternal. On this contrary, Omnipotence proposed a compromise—opened a plan of redemption, and said to man: "If thou you write, through the sacrifice of my only begotten Son. Accept this terms and be saved!" But this administration, and its financial supporters, are greater, perverse and more than God!

Let us present the questions in a somewhat different light. In our issue the killed are mostly limited to grand pits and trenches. Who dug!

To give 2,000,000 dead men decent burial, how many feet will be required? Say that it will require to make the coffins, the surrounding the graves and later long purpose to bury them six feet in [illegible] day, what number will be required to bury 2,000,000, in six days? Answer—333,333 men! A larger army than the great Napoleon ever commanded!

A few years more followed by such destruction of life, and the Government can form a gory road that would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The masses of the people North seem to have decided in favor of such a [illegible] feast this! What shall we say to Beecher, a Chase, a Seward, a Sumner! Only think of it, a line of dead forms and [illegible] from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean! What eloquence and poetry in the thought! Reader, think boldly! Reason not a word of sympathy, humanity or christianity here! Ignore all such values! Slaughter, slay and let the heart swell only in response to Moloch, the God of blood and slaughter. But let the disciples of Moloch beware! The day of vengeance comes on apace, when God, through an outraged and betrayed people, will take vengeance upon the perjured, and him who [illegible] His name.

RAPID MARCHES.

A standard author on the Military Art states that a General can, upon marching for many days in succession, will move on the route of from fifteen to twenty miles per day. In forced marches, in pursuit of a flying enemy, they will average from twenty to twenty-five miles per day; and for only three or four days can they be subjected to this [illegible] fatigue, [illegible] with favorable roads, thirty miles per day may be calculated on. This number [illegible] the [illegible] of night marches.

The French infantry, in Italy, Austrian armies, frequently marched twenty miles for days in succession, and [illegible] twenty-five miles per day for three days. Napoleon marched fifty thousand men from Madrid to Astorga, nearly seventy-five miles a day for ten days, through deep snows, and [illegible] mountains, and rivers swollen by the winter rains.

In 1812, the French forces, under Clausel, after tremendous efforts at the battle of Salamanca, marched forty miles in a little less than twenty hours.

In 1815, Napoleon marched as the head of ten men a day, fighting a battle besides every twenty-four hours. Hastening to the succor of Paris, he marched seventy miles in thirty-six hours.

On his return from Elba, in 1815, his guards marched fifty miles the first day after landing; then traversed two hundred miles of a rough and mountainous country in six days, and reached Paris, a distance of six hundred miles, in less than twenty days.

In 1809 on the day after the Battle of Talavera, the English General Crawford, fearing that Wellington was hard pressed, marched three thousand men sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours. A Spanish regiment once marched fifty miles in twenty-one hours.

The author states that though cavalry, for a single day, will march a greater distance than infantry, for a campaign of several months infantry will march over the most ground. The cavalry of Murat dis-

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CASUALTIES.

[From the Commercial.]

PETERSBURG, VA., August 23rd, 1864.

Surgeon Confederate [illegible]

I send you the casualties of Co. E 14th N. C. Regt., commanded by Capt. S. P. Green, in the battle of Sunday, August 21st, near Petersburg.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Sergt. A. H. Williams; bruised by shell in back; Private David Keeter in face severely; Daniel S. Sawyer in hand severely; W. H. Bradford in arm severely; W. G. Williams injured by explosion of shell.

JAS. F. OSBORN,
Capt. Co. E, 14th N. C. T.

MAIN PETERSBURG, VA.,
August 23d, 1864.

MAJOR CONFEDERATE:—Please publish the following list of casualties in the 47th N. C. Regt., in the fight near the Weldon railroad on yesterday:

P. A. PAGE,
Surgeon Major.

Co. A—Wounded—Sergt. Wm. Chambles in left arm; Corpl. W. H. Perry neck; slight.

Co. B—Killed—Pvte. Wm. Hinson.

Wounded—Pvte. J. B. Hatchfield side and head.

Co. E—Wounded—Capt. J. H. Norwood, commanding Regiment, in side slightly; Privs. J. W. Heavyham contusion of left arm; J. W. Barlow contusion of left ankle; J. A. Lyden in right wrist; Henry Dicky contusion of left arm; Wm. H. Tompkins hand.

Co. F—Wounded—J. N. G. Spencer, contusion of right foot; James Alford in shoulder.

Co. G—Wounded—J. Bowden in face; W. H. Perry back and head severe; Sidney Jeffreys in hand.

Co. H—Wounded—John Medlock left thigh; Sergt. H. Johnson left thigh.

Co. I—Killed—Sergt. Woodly Beavers and Pvte. Sidney Hobbs.

Wounded—W. J. Massey in back; O. Cope both thighs slight; J. H. Bowman right leg; H. Jackson both legs amputated.

Co. K—Killed—Pvte. Lewis Simpson.

Wounded—H. D. Symms left ankle; A. G. Ellery right thigh.

Recapitulation—Killed 8; wounded 22.

Buncombe and Caldwell gave the largest contributions to the Orphan's Endowment Fund.—The first $23,500, the latter $22,900.—*Exchange.*

We are pleased to state that Moore county stands next, having given over $20,000 on last week.—*Carolinian.*